

OUR FUTURE GOVERNMENT

Views of Senator J. C. Burrows.

THE TERRITORIAL FORM

Why Hawaii Should Go Into the Union on Plan of Cullom Bill.

The following is from the Dry Goods Economist:

Hardly a question that will come before the 56th Congress is so important or will receive such careful consideration as the disposition which the United States must make of the problems presented in providing governments for the islands which have recently come into our possession. From a trade standpoint we must consider how speedily we can make the necessary arrangements to give American manufacturers and exporters the greatest advantages in these new markets. I do not doubt that our new possessions have undeveloped resources of boundless extent which the enterprise and industry of the American people will develop within a very few years. Some time must pass, however, before any immediate returns can be had from this source, while there is no reason why Congress should not speedily enact the legislation necessary to open some of these markets to American export trade, under conditions that will give our people an advantage of the utmost importance.

Our relations to Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Hawaii are by no means similar, and to some extent the problems presented by the proposition to enlarge our markets in their ports are entirely different. In trying to solve them we must bear in mind that important questions of national policy are involved, and it will be possible to take immediate steps with regard to some of these islands that must be delayed for some time at least with regard to others.

As to Hawaii.

There seems to be nothing in the way of the very early passage of the legislation necessary to extend our general statutes and custom laws to the Hawaiian Islands. In the last Congress comprehensive measures were introduced in both houses by Senator Cullom and Representative Hitt providing a territorial government for Hawaii, and the House passed a bill providing that the "laws of the United States relating to commerce, navigation and merchant seamen are hereby extended to and over the islands and waters of the islands ceded to the United States by the government of Hawaii and accepted by joint resolution of Congress, approved July 7, 1898, so far as such laws may be applicable." This measure was intended to extend our tariff laws to the Hawaiian Islands, and with some slight modifications it was favorably reported to the Senate. Owing to parliamentary complications the bill did not become a law, but a similar measure ought to pass at a very early date.

In reporting favorably upon this measure and the one making Hawaii a territory of the United States, the committee of the two houses were influenced by practical considerations relating solely to Hawaii and its trade with the United States, and questions of general policy or precedent in the establishment of governments in the future, or other insular possessions of the United States had no weight. Neither the fear nor the hope of the future statehood of the islands had any place in the discussion of the bill or the conclusions reached. There can be no doubt of the present needs and fitness of the people of Hawaii for the government proposed, nor of the advantages which American business men will reap by reason of closer trade relations with the islands. The high civilization prevailing in Hawaii, the general diffusion of education, the law-abiding character of the people, their general knowledge of the institutions of the United States and long-cherished desire to enjoy the blessings of these institutions fairly entitle them to the representative government of a territory, and promise to make them patrons of constantly increasing importance of all lines of American trade, and especially of textiles. When the tariff duties are eliminated American manufacturers of cottons, woollens and even of silk goods, ought to be able to compete advantageously with the cheapest products of equal quality that can be produced even by the ill-paid labor of the Orient. When it comes to manufactures of textile fabrics such as wearing apparel, millinery, etc., it goes without saying that the United States will in a short time practically monopolize the trade of the islands.

Puerto Rico's Importance.

We know less of Puerto Rico than of Hawaii, but we know enough to appreciate the importance of the islands as a market for American goods now and hereafter. The people are doubtless the most enlightened and most highly educated of the inhabitants of any of our insular possessions excepting possibly Hawaii. The island is at our doors and the cost of placing our products in Porto Rican markets is probably less, so far as Eastern factories are concerned, than the cost of laying down goods in the far Western States. At present the tariff duties are not only high but they lack scientific adjustment, the present code being designed merely as a makeshift to meet the demands of military occupation. A measure similar to that to be drafted in the case of Hawaii will probably be formulated for Porto Rico before many months and a territorial government provided that will do much to develop the island, add to its population and make it a more important

market for American products. It is difficult to see how the manufacturers of any other country can secure or maintain a foothold in Porto Rico as to textiles against the competition of American products as soon as the present tariff is removed. With a decided advantage in freight rates and a margin equal to the customs duties in their favor, American textile manufacturers should soon hold the entire trade of the island in the hollow of their hand.

The Philippines.

The Philippines present a trade problem entirely different from that found in Hawaii and Porto Rico. Ultimately the American export trade to those islands will far exceed all our shipments to our other insular possessions, but at the outset we must remember that until the full sovereignty of the United States has been completely established in the islands we cannot abandon our military establishments there and cannot install the territorial government which must accompany the institution of American laws, and especially our tariff schedules. The prospect for the speedy termination of hostilities in the Philippines is extremely bright, and it would not be surprising should the situation in a few months be such as to enable us to establish a stable government and open all the ports to our exporters. The remoteness of the islands from our factories will make very little difference to our enterprising people as soon as the present tariff is removed. Concerning the proposition to reduce the tariff in favor of American exporters in advance of the establishment of a government in the islands I can only say that in my opinion such an experiment would be contrary to all precedent unless it should be done by military authority as a temporary expedient. The matter is one which may safely be left to the Administration to handle.

The Cuban Question.

The Cuban question is one which must be approached with some deliberation. Without considering the final destiny of the island we must remember that we have certain pledges to fulfill in regard to it and we must proceed slowly. I do not doubt that in the near future relations will be established between Cuba and the United States which will give American exporters the bulk of the island's trade, for in addition to the advantage of proximity, which guarantees low freight rates, a very slight reduction in the present Cuban tariff would give American manufacturers a practical monopoly.

J. C. BURROWS.

BIG STEAMERS

Of American-Hawaiian Line.

Manager Burnham of the Company Speaks of the Steamers and the Outlook.

Capt. W. D. Burnham of New York, manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, is at the Hawaiian hotel, having arrived on the Mariposa on Thursday from San Francisco. He comes to investigate the facilities existing here for docking the vessels of his line, the first of which, the Californian, will be due from San Francisco where it is being built, next June. Capt. Burnham expected upon leaving San Francisco to remain in Honolulu only a short time, but finds that on account of the quarantine regulations he will probably be unable to return before the Australia sails on Jan. 25. In the meantime, he will investigate the harbor's facilities, and enjoy life in Honolulu. He has never before visited this city. He has, however, in years past, in command of vessels trading between New York, San Francisco and China.

"Yes, the company has bright prospects," said Capt. Burnham yesterday to an Advertiser representative. "It is backed financially by New York, San Francisco and Hawaiian capitalists, and is sufficiently strong to make a success of its undertaking. The company will begin with four steamers, each of 6,000 tons gross tonnage, or an approximate net tonnage of 3,500. The vessels, as the people here already know, are to be named the Californian, American, Hawaiian and Oregonian. The Californian will be the first to call here, coming from San Francisco. She will be followed two months later by the American, from New York, and by the Hawaiian and Oregonian in the order named, at intervals of about two months.

"We shall arrange the schedule so that the steamers will leave Honolulu during the sugar season, and be coming out this way from New York in the off season. The only ports at which the steamers will touch are New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, and probably San Diego. When I return to the Coast it is my intention to visit the latter port and endeavor to arrange for calling there, but as yet it is undecided whether our Southern California port will be San Diego or Santa Monica, but perhaps the former. But we shall call there only on the outward trip from New York, and then San Francisco.

"I have said that San Francisco, Honolulu, San Diego and New York will be our only ports of call, and so they will be, so far as trade is concerned, but the steamers will touch regularly at Coronado, Chuli, for coaling purposes. All of the four vessels are to be exceptionally well supplied with coal, each having bunkers of 1,800 tons capacity—enough to carry a steamer thousands of miles. There will be no passenger accommodations, even between San Francisco and Honolulu, and no mail will be carried. In fact, the speed of the steamers—about 10½ knots—will be hardly sufficient to warrant us in trying for a mail subsidy. The vessels are altogether freighters, of large capacity, and will no doubt have all they can do."

As soon as quarters are available, about 100 Japanese carpenters, now in Chinatown, will be placed in quarantine and employed as assistants.

HEALTH BOARD

Dr. C. B. Wood is Elected President.

Hon. Francis M. Hatch a Member—Resignations of Henry E. Cooper and L. D. Kelipio Accepted.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A meeting of the Board of Health was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the following members were present: Minister Cooper, Drs. Day, Wood and Emerson and Mr. G. W. Smith. President Dole was also at the meeting.

President Cooper announced the appointment of Mr. F. M. Hatch as a member of the Board, in place of L. D. Kelipio, resigned.

Mr. Cooper handed in his resignation as president of the Board. Owing to the heavy claim upon his time since the plague outbreak, he said he had found it impossible to attend to his duties as Attorney General, and while in no way endeavoring to back out of the heavy responsibility as President of the Board, he found himself utterly unable to retain both positions, and was compelled to adopt his present action. Mr. Cooper expressed a desire to assist his successor by every means in his power, and would always take an active interest, as a member only, in the work of the Board of Health.

A resolution accepting Mr. Cooper's resignation was adopted with many expressions of regret by the members present.

Mr. Cooper nominated Dr. C. B. Wood for the vacant chair, the motion was seconded by Mr. G. W. Smith and carried unanimously.

Dr. Wood then took his seat as president of the Board of Health, and expressed a desire to meet every responsibility of his position, with the assistance of the members, in a manner best suited to the health of the community.

Dr. N. B. Emerson reported progress on work of the committee appointed by the Board, for the purpose of drawing up a list of suggestions upon the most satisfactory course of procedure in the purification of the city. He stated that there was urgent need for the appointment of some person, a sanitary engineer by preference, whose duty would be to satisfy the Board that their instructions regarding the sanitary condition of buildings under construction, were complied with. This work at present falls upon the individual members of the Board and upon the Superintendent of Public Works, and during the present trouble, the attention of the Board is so taken up with matters in Chinatown, that such an appointment becomes a necessity.

Some Important Resolutions.

A suggestion by Dr. Emerson, that all building operations in the infected districts be suspended, resulted in the adoption of the following motion:

"That the erection and construction of any building whatsoever, on land in any district declared by the Board of Health to be infected, is hereby prohibited until further notice."

"That a copy of the resolution be furnished to the Minister of the Interior for communication to the Superintendent of Public Works."

On motion by Mr. Cooper, seconded by Mr. Smith, it was resolved that:

"All that portion of the city of Honolulu bounded by Nuanu, Kukul, River and Queen streets, is officially declared by the Board to be an infected district."

A suggestion by Mr. Cooper that the street sprinkling carts belonging to the department, be called into use for the purpose of distributing a solution of sulphuric acid through the city streets as a disinfectant, met with the approval of the Board and the supervision of the work was entrusted to Mr. G. W. Smith.

A discussion upon the term of quarantine imposed upon persons taken from the infected districts and confined in the detention camps, was expressed in the following resolution:

"That the period of quarantine of all persons taken from infected districts be ten full days."

In view of the number of communications received by the Board from persons in the quarantine district, asking for permission to isolate themselves in private quarantine for an approved term, at their own expense, it was resolved:

"That the Chinese and Japanese Consuls be notified, that such quarantine will be permitted by the Board, provided suitable structures are provided."

The consideration of minor applications was deferred until such time as these buildings are erected.

The President reported the case of a Chinaman taken from a restaurant on Nuanu, between Queen and Marin streets, as a plague victim. Four persons from the same house were removed to the pest hospital, and about forty from the immediate neighborhood were escorted to the ribs butts at Kakaia, under guard.

The district bounded by Queen, Nuanu and Marin, and a line drawn between Marin and Queen streets, was declared a nuisance and a source of danger to the community, and the Board, on motion, ordered its destruction by fire. This order will probably be carried into effect this morning.

With regard to diagnoses of plague cases it was resolved:

"That the diagnoses of physicians, employed by the Board, be accepted as final and so declared officially."

TO THE PUBLIC.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodge, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Locomotor

Ataxia

Cured by

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

for

Pale People

This is the sworn statement of a man who was cured.

"My lower limbs seemed to be dying—losing all sense of outward feeling. The most excruciating pains made me almost wild with misery and I could not stand alone. I tried electricity with no avail. Several physicians gave me treatment which was not effective. One day I read of a man who had Locomotor Ataxia, and was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I procured a half dozen boxes, and took them before I was convinced a cure was possible, and finally used one box a week. My pains gradually disappeared, color came back to my flesh. I could walk, run and jump, and actually dispensed with a cane."

JONI, SHOEMAKER, Editor Farmer and Dairyman, North Yakima, Wash.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of January, 1899.

JAMES R. COE, County Clerk.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

For Holiday Presents!

The Latest Style . . .

RUBBER TIRED

Surreys

AND

Phaetons.

Fine Line of . . .

Single and Double

HARNESS.

We have just received a large invoice of these Goods, which will be sold at low rates to suit the times.

It will be to your advantage to inspect our stock before buying elsewhere.

G. SCHUMAN.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED.

General Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock,
Fowls, Feed
and Vehicles

Bought, sold and
exchanged on
commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

G. W. NILLIX, President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,

FINE PLATED WARE,

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,

(New Designs.)

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,

(Something New.)

RICH CUT GLASS,

FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,

FRENCH CHINA,

GERMAN CHINA,

ENGLISH CHINA,

FIGURES,

BRONZES,

ORNAMENTS,

JARDINIERS,

LAMPS,

And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to get more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scum, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scrofula.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, pains. It removes the cause from the blood and cleanses the system. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 6d., each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd. HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiata Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.